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Ordinary affections, like CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, NEURALGIA, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, etc., are cured almost instantaneously by Dr. Walker. He is curing those most serious diseases, like FATAL EMBOLISM, HEART DISEASE, SCURVY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BRAIN EXHAUSTION, and many other forms of nerve disorders that the great and wonderful skill of this most successful physician is made manifest.

The highest fee charged by Dr. Walker, whether you have one or more diseases, is \$50 a month. This includes all medicines. Office hours, daily, 10 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 12; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

CONSULTATION FREE.

HECHT & COMPANY,
515 Seventh Street.

Choice
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lot of
\$5 and \$6
Coats,
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Plain beavers and chevrons and very stylish. Reduced because there are not all sizes in the lot—but nearly all. You're lucky if your size is here. All the time you want—the easiest of payments.

HECHT & COMPANY,
515 Seventh Street.

CRITICISED THEIR EDITOR

Federation of Labor Members Dis-
satisfied With the "Advocate."Majority of Them, However, Voted
to Stand by the Paper. The
Rea. Monument.

A lively discussion took place at the meeting of the local Federation of Labor last evening between several prominent members of the organization and the editor of the Labor Advocate, the official organ of the Federation.

It was intimated that the Advocate has not of late been as aggressive as in days past and was not making the fight for the principles of organized labor that it should. In defense, the editor stated that if his paper did not please the members of organized labor he was indeed very sorry, and if there were any shortcomings he would rectify as heavily on their shoulders as on his.

He claimed that they did not support the paper.

As far as the policy of the Advocate was concerned, it was conservative, and, considering the agitation condition of affairs in labor circles at present, this he thought was the best course to pursue.

The position taken by the editor of the Labor Advocate was endorsed by a large majority of those present, and it was further determined to give it the financial and moral support it merited.

The meeting was largely attended, there being present delegates representing twenty-eight affiliated bodies.

The grievance committee reported on the troubles between the firm which held the contract for the horse-drawn of the Parcel Delivery Company and the Horse-drawn Union and recommended that if the firm refused to comply with the terms submitted it should be placed on the unfair list.

The committee on the Rea monument stated that a practically complete report had been made by the Labor Day excursion committee, and it was found that there would be a little over \$200 available for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late member, E. J. Rea, and his wife, who died last spring.

Funds were appropriated to defray the current expenses of the current quarter and also to pay the salaries of the president and other officers.

The officers reported that at their meeting on Saturday evening at Costello's Hall the semi-annual election of officers would be held.

NINE UNIONS REPRESENTED.

Building Trades Council Considers a Grievance Complaint.

The Building Trades Council held a short session last night at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 508 Eleventh street northwest. President Silver was in the chair and delegates from nine building trades unions were present.

A grievance was reported against a Pennsylvania avenue hatter for employing foreign labor at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day when the wage scale for the district for such labor is \$3 and \$3.25 per day. It was also reported that there are non-union painters at work at the Government Printing Office and that they are being paid less than union rates of wages.

The committee appointed to confer with the directors of the Consumers' Breeding Company stated that a meeting has been arranged for next Thursday, at which time all differences will be discussed.

SENTENCED TO BE SHOT.

Dr. Rizal Condemned for Fomenting a Rebellion.

Madrid, Dec. 29.—Admiral from Manila show that Dr. Rizal, a prominent resident, has been sentenced to death for fomenting rebellion. He will probably be shot. On his trial, which was before a court-martial, Dr. Rizal admitted that he was the author of the constitution of the Philippine League, the object of which was revolutionary, but denied that he had taken any active part in the rebellion.

I had a stream of people coming to my advertisement, buying Diamond Rings.

SPIER—310—9th Street.

HOT WORDS IN THE COURT

McDonald Said Lawyer Armes
Could Not Make Him Lie.

BARROWS HABEAS CORPUS

Husband of the Woman in the Case Was Forced to Answer a Direct Question—His Admission Caused Laughter—Judge Bingham Is Expected to Decide in Favor of Boy.

The taking of testimony in the Frank Barrows habeas corpus case was completed yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Philip Walker, counsel for the boy, delivered his opening argument. Today Assistant District Attorney Armes will commence argument for the government, and it is expected that Judge Bingham will immediately render a decision.

There seems to be little doubt in the minds of those who have heard the last two days' proceedings that Frank Barrows will be released from the custody of the Reformatory School. The evidence seemed to be all on the side of the boy, and the brilliant argument of Mr. Walker, who cited authority after authority to show that Frank had been committed without due process of law, was very convincing.

There were exciting scenes during yesterday's hearing, but the spectators who anticipated the presence of Mrs. Albert Barrows-Evans were disappointed. They were not in evidence, and the argument of her husband, George S. Evans, who proceeded to testify for her. At one stage of his testimony when interrupted by Mr. Walker because he was telling what his wife knew, the witness created a laugh by saying, "Well, she and I are one."

The principal part of the forenoon was taken up in the examination of Col. Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice.

Col. Clay's Admission.

On cross-examination, Col. Clay admitted that he committed the boy without having seen a certified copy of the will alleged to award the guardianship of Frank to Mrs. Evans. He saw what purported to be a copy, but noticed that it was not certified. Later, after examining the boy, he wrote to New York for a certified copy.

Mr. Walker insisted that such copy should be put in evidence.

Mr. Armes said he did not intend to put it in evidence unless the court called for it. He defiantly waved the paper back and forth in his hand.

Judge Bingham said: "If you have such a paper as a certified copy, I think it should be put in evidence."

Mr. Armes acquiesced and Mr. Walker took the paper for examination. He glanced over it and throwing it down said it was not a certified copy under the law.

The assistant district attorney explained that he was not prepared to offer evidence but merely to justify Col. Clay in his action in committing on the accepted statement of Mrs. Evans as to the will.

"May I explain how I got that paper?" asked the witness of Judge Bingham, who replied: "No, it is not necessary."

The School Superintendent.

Principal March of the Reformatory School was called to testify against Frank. He was asked a leading question by Mr. Armes as to the boy's tendency to falsify, but Mr. Walker objected and the court insisted on a different question.

The principal, upon being allowed to proceed, explained that on one occasion having caught the boy in a lie he compelled him to write on the blackboard before the school a confession of his guilt of lying, and to which he was compelled to sign his name.

Principal March informed the court, in response to a question by Mr. Walker, that from that time he never knew of his having again told an untruth. Mr. March said Frank's character was above the average.

A Personal Difficulty.

An exciting scene took place immediately upon the adjournment of court recess.

Mr. Armes had just placed upon the stand Patrick Joseph McDonald. The latter stepped down from the box and was approached by Mr. Walker, who charged McDonald with making a false statement to the court.

The spectators were aroused by hearing McDonald declare in loud tones: "You can't make me swear to a lie. I never said that."

"Did you not tell me that Frank collected money from you?" inquired Mr. Armes.

"I did not. I did not," vehemently declared the witness.

"You did," asserted the Assistant District Attorney.

"You want me to swear to a lie, but I won't do it."

"Who wants you to swear to a lie?"

"You did," persisted the witness. "You can't talk me down my throat."

"Let him talk on," chimed in Col. Clay. McDonald did talk on. He bristled up to Mr. Armes and for a time it looked as though there was going to be trouble. Mr. Armes, however, stood his ground, however, by enjoining upon the witness the importance of being present at 1 o'clock, when court reconvened.

The Assistant District Attorney afterward explained to The Times reporter that McDonald had been in the day identified Barrows as a boy who collected money for the Bulletin. Mr. Armes explained that later McDonald qualified the assertion and wanted to get out of testifying. This led to the difficulty.

When court reconvened Mr. Armes made a statement to the court explanatory of his reason for calling McDonald, who is a saloonkeeper at No. 33 H street northeast. This action was taken, he said, because of information received from J. Dwyer, publisher of the Bulletin. Referring slightly to the disputed hearing, Mr. Armes said he concluded it was not his duty to put the witness on the stand in view of the circumstances.

At this point Mr. Walker called Mr. March to the stand to have the latter state a correction or qualification of his evidence as to the writing on the blackboard.

Mr. March was sure he threatened Frank with such punishment, but thought he might be mistaken as to having inflicted it.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Walker, "nothing except so much more reason why he should be killed or put in the reformatory school."

Judge Bingham refused to admit the policy of evidence of the boy's age because Frank had not signed it.

Mr. Walker began a cross-examination by asking:

"You said you opened the store for

Frank's benefit. Now, did you open it for his benefit?"

The witness evaded a direct answer, saying:

"I told my wife—"

"I don't want that," said the attorney. "Answer my question, yes or no."

"I told my wife," again began the witness.

"Answer my question," insisted Mr. Walker.

"Must I answer?" appealed Mr. Evans to the court, but he found to mercy there. Judge Bingham ruled that he must answer "yes or no."

Evans said it was opened for the benefit of Frank.

Mr. Walker compelled the witness to admit that he spent part of his time at the races. Later Evans said Frank objected to the life insurance plan.

Frank's Life Insurance.

"Why?" questioned Mr. Walker.

"Well, he and I used to go fishing and Frank said 'No, he did not want any life insurance as I might push him into the water when we were out fishing.'"

"Ah that is it," remarked the lawyer. "I thought so."

"What push him overboard for \$100?" said Evans.

"You are putting him in the reformatory school for less."

The testimony closed with the statements of Evans.

Mr. Walker moved the court for the discharge of Frank principally because no guardianship had been shown to the government. Mr. Walker proceeded to argue the case and outlined the evidence pro and con.

He pointed out that Frank had been confined without due process of law and proceeded to show the unconstitutional nature of the statute giving the right of commitment to Col. Clay. He contended that there had not been a scintilla of evidence to show that Mrs. Evans was the boy's guardian or that he was over sixteen years of age. It had not been shown that the alleged will was a will at all, and there had not been anything proven against the boy to warrant his confinement in an institution with thieves and criminals.

The lawyer referred several times to the animosity of Mr. Evans, who had admitted on the stand that he would send his last cent to send the boy to the reformatory. In answer to the claim that the reformatory school is not a penal institution, Mr. Walker said that the statute creating it to show that it was a house of correction and detention.

"I demand evidence of guardianship. I demand it in the face of the woman who has said she was legally appointed guardian of the boy. They say he resorts to immoral places. Only to go to the saloon to get beer for them," argued counsel.

"Then again we find them trying to get out of the city. They did not want him there. They wanted him to go to sea or tend bar at Atlantic City."

QUEBEC BISHOPS' MANDATE

Faithful Catholics Forbidden to
Read l'Electeur.Newspaper Denied Right of Church
to Interfere with State—Pub-
lisher Paucard Has Sued.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—The mandement issued by the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec forbidding faithful Catholics to "subscribe for, read, circulate, or otherwise encourage the newspaper l'Electeur, published in Quebec City, under pain of being deprived of the benefits of the Church," has created intense excitement throughout the province and is denounced in strong terms by the Liberal, French, and English papers.

Mr. Paucard, publisher of the condemned paper, will it is understood, take an action for \$5,000 damages against each of the bishops, who signed the mandement, and a number of prominent men here have expressed their willingness to subscribe toward carrying the case to the privy council if necessary.

A United French paper, published in this city, says:

"It is Mr. Paucard who was struck, but Mr. Laurier, who was aimed at. It is l'Electeur which is assassinated, but in the hope that the point of the dagger, having killed Paucard, will strike the first minister of Canada in a vital spot. The execution of l'Electeur at Quebec is and can be only the beginning of a struggle to the death with the government at Ottawa."

Mr. Paucard will welcome the publication of his paper and appeal from the condemnation of the bishops to the Roman court.

The Toronto Globe in a leading editorial today says:

"The matter is not one which concerns French Canadians and Catholics alone; the maintenance of the rights and liberties is a matter which interests all and which demands the gravest consideration of every citizen of Canada."

The offense of l'Electeur consisted in publishing a pamphlet written by Mr. David upholding the doctrine of the supremacy of the state in state affairs and denying the right of the church to dictate to the state. Such a pamphlet, which is a question as to that of the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba.

They agreed that they had to do with "agitation," and that they were separated to hunt on different trails.

The central office men are looking up the expert cracksmen known to be in town. Capt. Schmitzberger, who is himself a sleuth of no mean ability, is directing his attention to the immediate environment of the office. He examined the managers this morning.

"Oh, yes," said they. "We discharge two or three of our men every week for stealing, knocking down on their collections, and so on. You know we completely know our habits, of course, and the office arrangements. They all brought their collections in on Monday evening and knew they were left in the safe over night."

Capt. Schmitzberger smiled grimly. He said that they were not to be trusted. He said that they were not to be trusted. He said that they were not to be trusted.

It was ascertained upon examination of the books that the exact amount of cash stolen was \$1,468.88.

ALUMNI SOCIETY RECEPTION.

Georgetown University the Scene of
a Brilliant Social Event.

The executive committee of the Alumni Society of Georgetown University gave an informal reception to the faculty of the Alma Mater last night.

The reception was held in the large reception room of the classical department and several other dignitaries and smaller rooms were pressed into service during the evening.

There were no speeches, the function being purely social, and without any effort at formality.

The faculties of the Academic, Law and Medical Schools were the guests of honor. Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., headed the receiving party.

The executive committee of the Alumni Society, consisting of Mr. J. N. McMillan, Mr. J. Dwyer Morgan, Mr. E. F. Brady, Mr. William F. Quickall, and Dr. F. M. St. Clair, had arranged for opening the laboratories of the college to the visitors and an extremely enjoyable evening was

SAFE ROBBERY'S BIG

Metropolitan Insurance Co.'s
Safe Was Blown Open.

THIEVES SECURED \$1,500

Work of "Good People" and Not Amateurs—They Escaped with the Booty—Baseball Bats Used for Rollers—Explosion Deafened with Carpet-Officers Far Away.

New York, Dec. 29.—Burglars blew open the safe in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's branch office, at No. 216 West Forty-second street, in the night, and stole its contents. They got away with nearly \$1,500, and a gold watch, belonging to the manager, Mr. Weidenfelder. There is evidence that these were real burglars, "good people," as the detectives say, and not amateurs. They knew their business.

There is also evidence that they knew the business of the office rather better than the average cracksmen might be expected to know, and this is the clew the police are following, with good hope of catching up before long.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's office is on the second floor of the three-story building. The safe, under the stairs, is a large one, and is made of heavy iron. The door is never locked. Thus when the burglars applied their jimmies to the inner door under cover of the darkness they were sheltered from observation from the street, and it was plain sailing enough. Once inside they had the choice between two safes, one in a glass case on the top floor, the other in the life insurance company's office. They went straight to the latter.

Days for Collections.

They evidently knew that on Monday the agents of the concern make their collection, and being there in the late forenoon they were able to get in and out without being seen. They were seen by the watchman, but he did not report them. They were seen by the watchman, but he did not report them.

The wood and glass partition fence of the office afforded no obstacle to burglars bent on safe-blowing. They presently broke through the partition, and, using their jimmies, they got into the safe. They were seen by the watchman, but he did not report them.

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spent in social intercourse and in inspecting the various features of the chemical and physical laboratories, where among other interesting things was displayed, in operation, the famous x-ray apparatus.

It was the center of a group of curious spectators during the entire evening. The Big Library and the Coleman Scientific Museum were opened during the entertainment. After refreshments had been served the guests were shown through the class and other rooms by the professors of the various departments.

Among those present were Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, who is a member of the faculty of the law school; Justice Shepard and Justice Morris of the court of appeals; Judge McGowan, George E. Hamilton, T. A. Lambert, R. B. Terry, N. J. Colbert, C. A. Douglass, Henry W. Sobon, Commissioner John W. Ross, Admiral Weaver, Gen. Curtis, Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. Kleinschmidt, Dr. Vincent, Dr. Devereux, Father D. J. Storrer, S. M. Yeatman, T. H. Huxley, J. J. Nolan, John Beaufre, Dr. Byrn, Thomas E. Waggaman, Louis P. Shoomaker, E. P. Harrington, Frank Reynolds, James F. Seings, Dr. Taber Johnston, Dr. S. S. Adams, J. A. Donnelly and Raymond W. Russell.

REPUBLICANS MADE MERRY.

Friends of the McKinley and Hobart Club Entertained.

The Republican Club gathered at the Temple last night at the invitation of the McKinley and Hobart Club and enjoyed a rousing post-election function. The members of the club brought their friends, their wives, their sweethearts and their children, and the aggregate assembly numbered in the hundreds.

A talented company of entertainers had been summoned, and not a table was lacking in music, song and G. O. P. enthusiasm.

The object of the meeting was to assist in the purchase of uniforms for the members of the club when they appear in the inaugural parade of March 4.

A handsome silver hang lamp above the center of the platform, beneath its folds, and in a semi-circle about the platform sat Col. John Bowles, president; Hon. John W. Douglass, ex-District Commissioner; Col. L. S. Emery, vice president;